

Ancient China



Activating Words

Delta

Nile

Pharaoh

Theocracy

Hieroglyphics

Papyrus

Mummification

Read pg. 35-41

Ancient China



SSWH2 The student will identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies from 1100 BCE to 500 CE.

c. Describe the development of Chinese civilization under the Zhou and Qin.

What do you know about Ancient China??

Geography

History

Culture

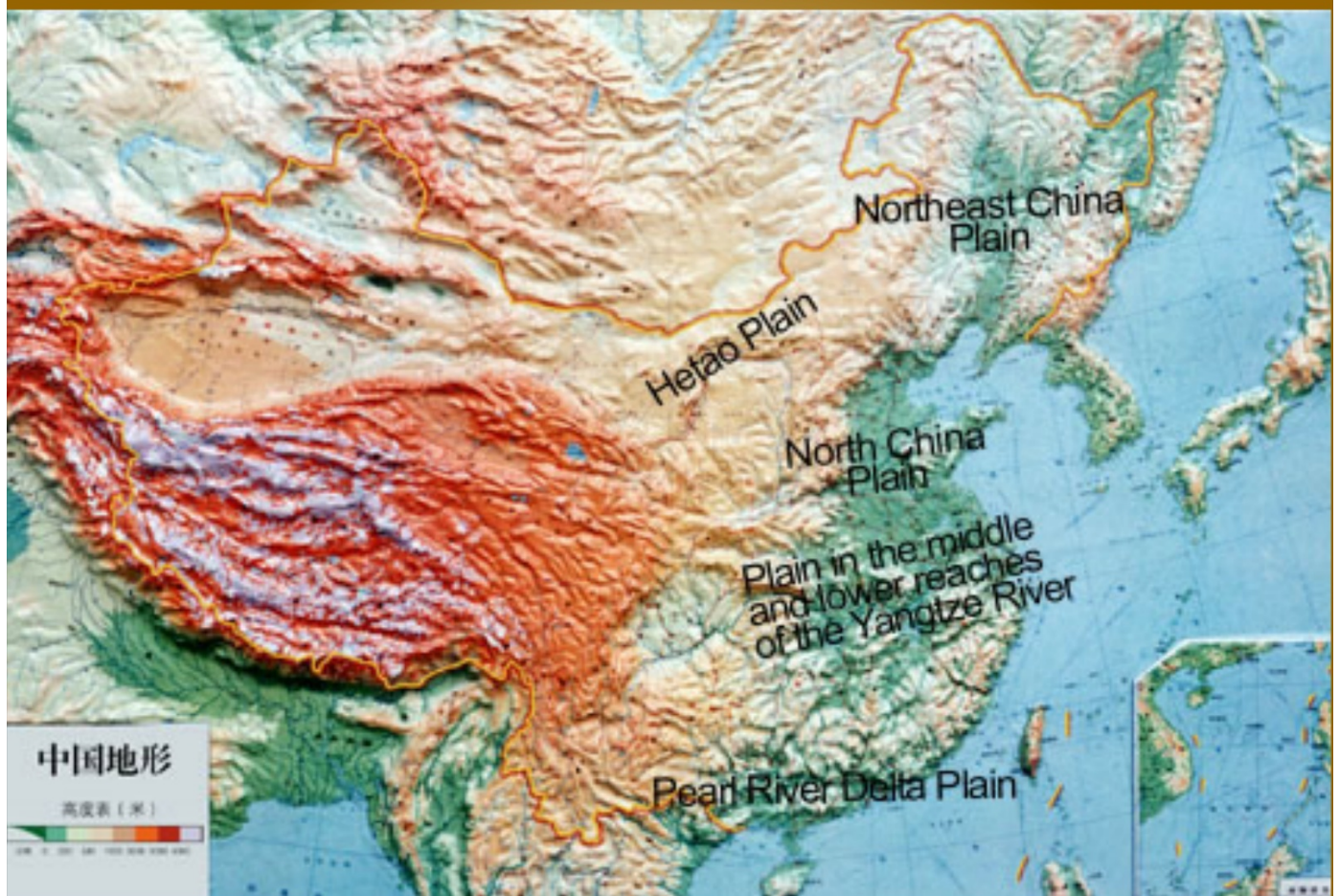
Essential Question: Why is China considered isolated?

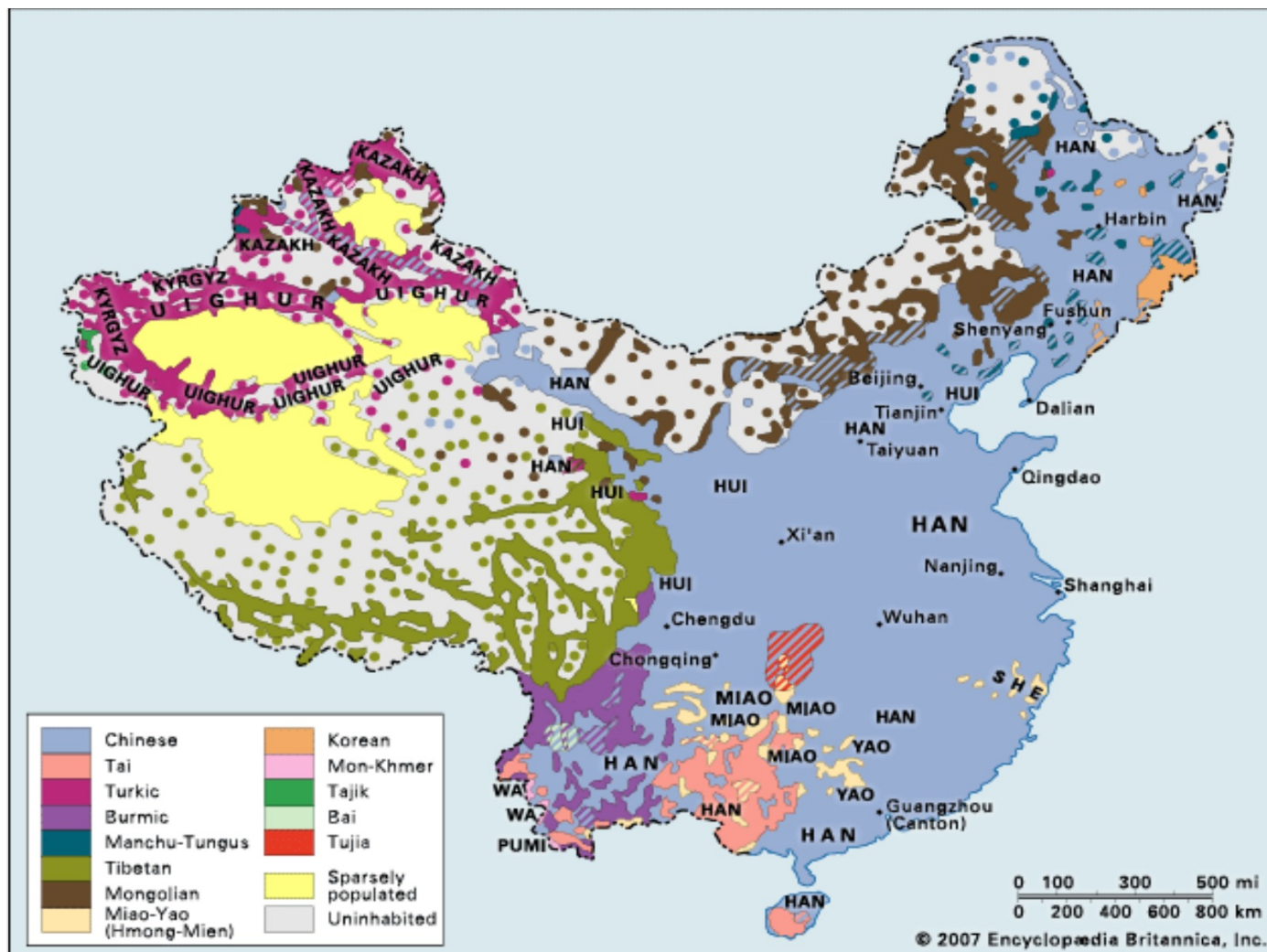


Early Chinese Trade routes during the Han Dynasty 1st century A.D.



China's Isolation



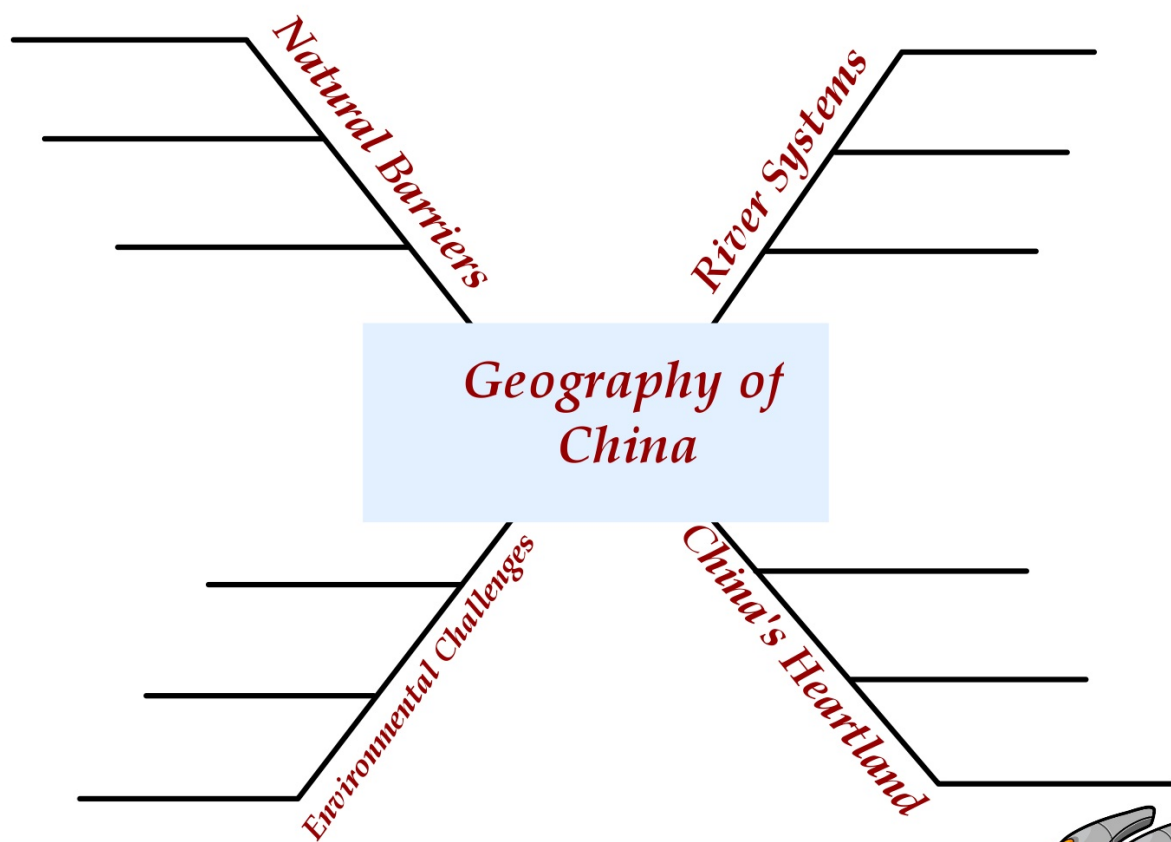


The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



Geography of China

Creating a Concept Map in your notes!



Information found on page 50-51



North China Plain





Terrace Farming







Huang He (Yellow) River - the "river of sorrow"



Loess







Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River





(Today) Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River



Yangtze River begins in the Himalayas



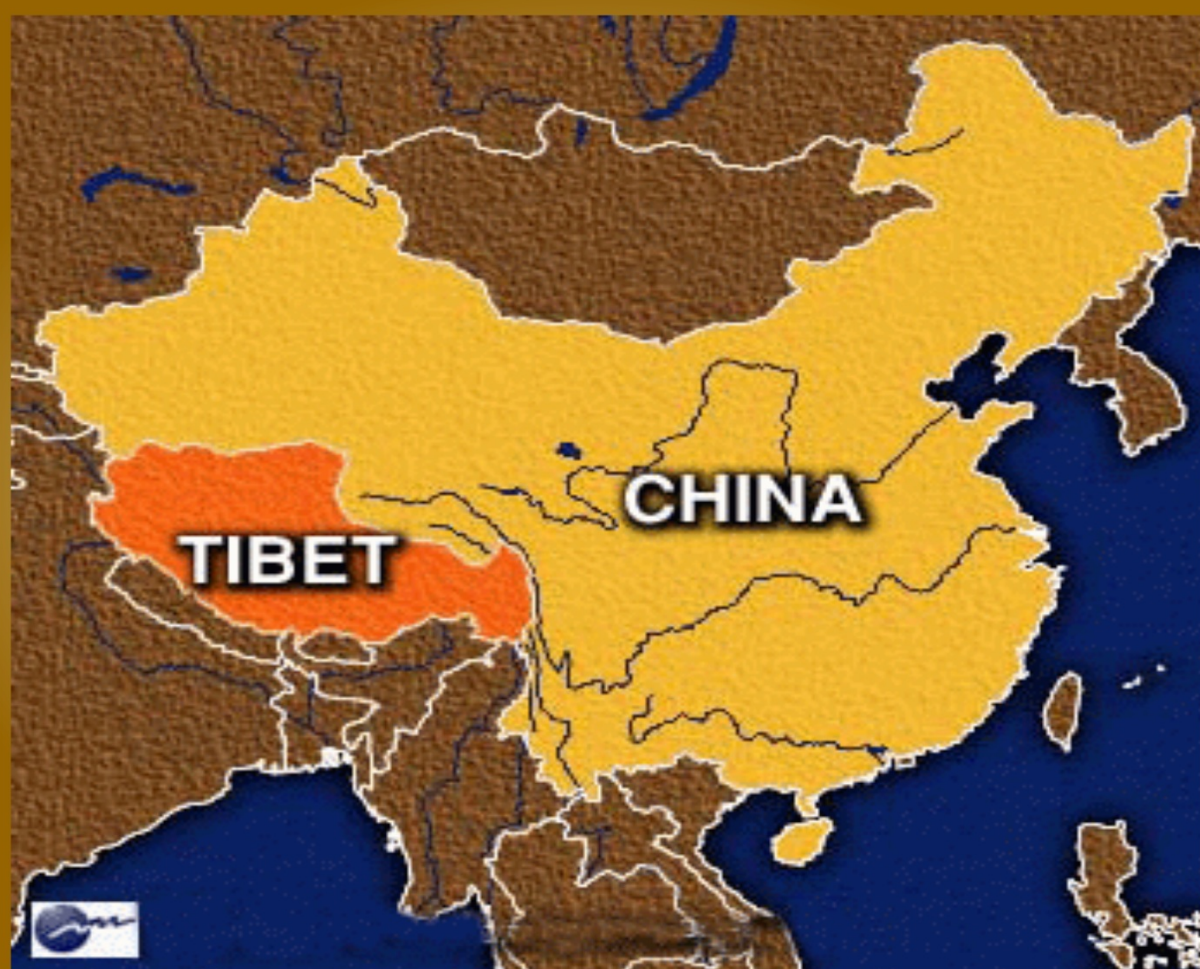
Grand Canal

- connects the Yangtze and Huang He Rivers and extends to Beijing

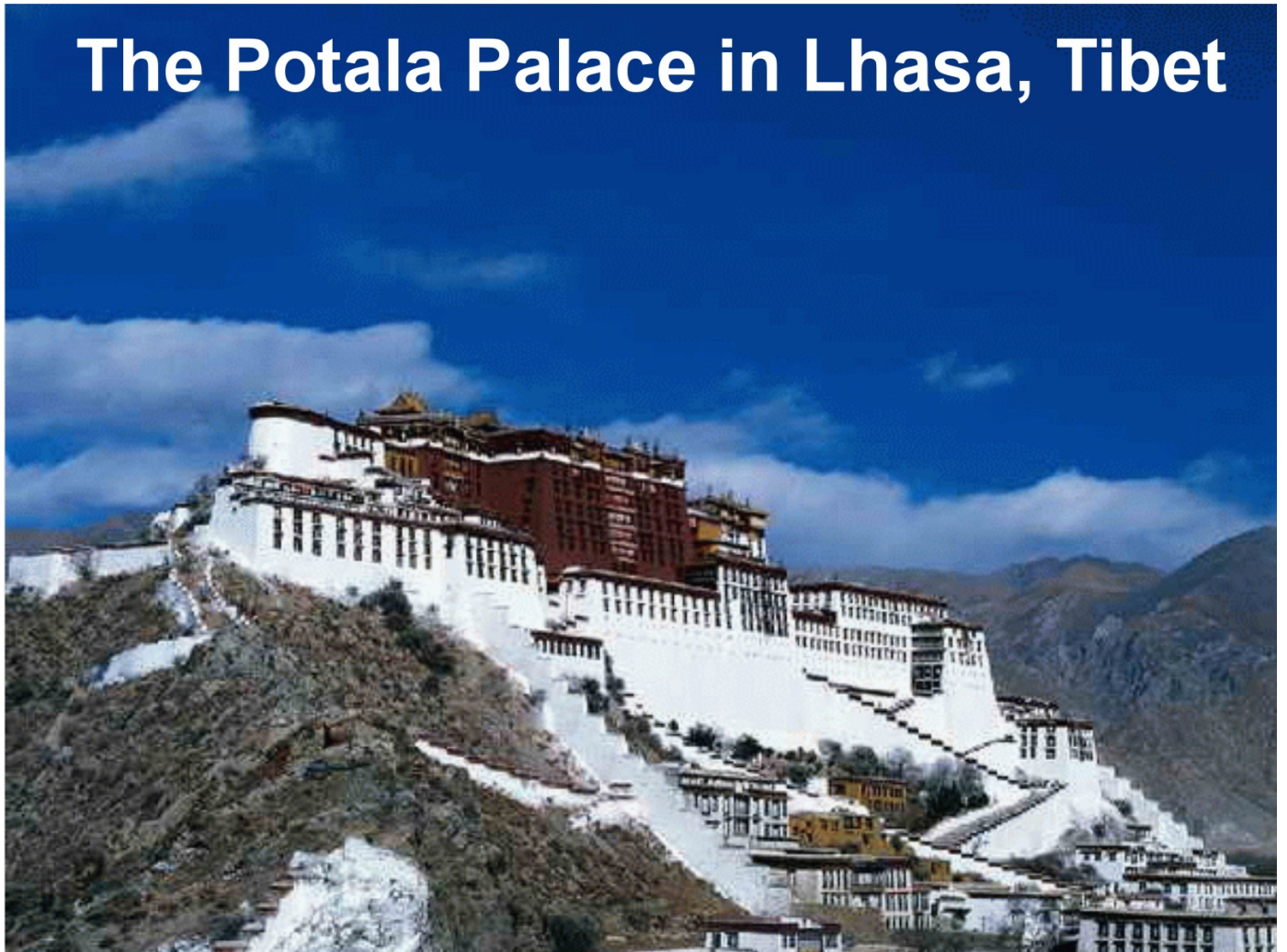


Tibet





The Potala Palace in Lhasa, Tibet





14th Dalai Lama



Tibetan Monks protesting Chinese occupation of Tibet



Neolithic China

Essential Question: Where did the first Chinese civilizations begin?



Yellow River Civilization



Shang Dynasty 1766-1027 B.C.E.



Bronze Age Empires



What was the earliest form of writing in China?

Oracle Bones

Are pieces of bone or turtle shell which were heated and cracked during *divination* (*communicating with the gods*)

Earliest form of writing



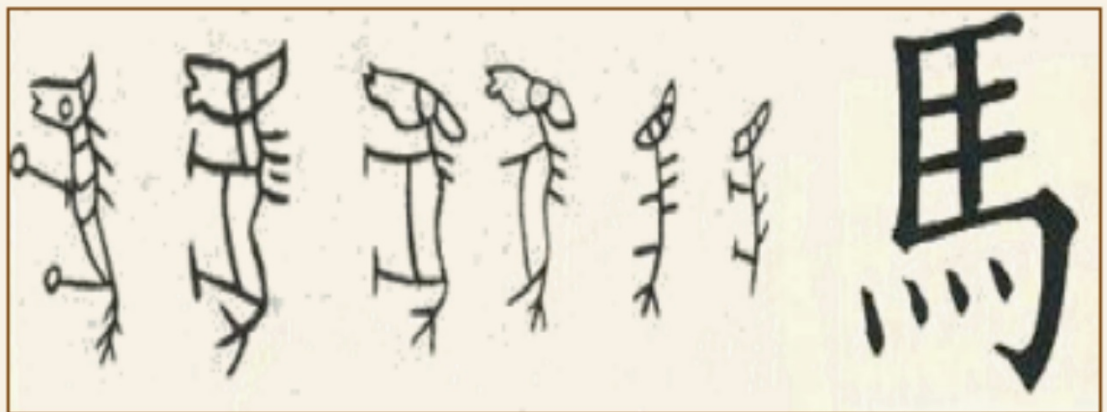
Chinese Legend

***Dragon bones
or cattle bones?***





The Evolution of Chinese Writing during the Shang



Pictographs



Shang Jade



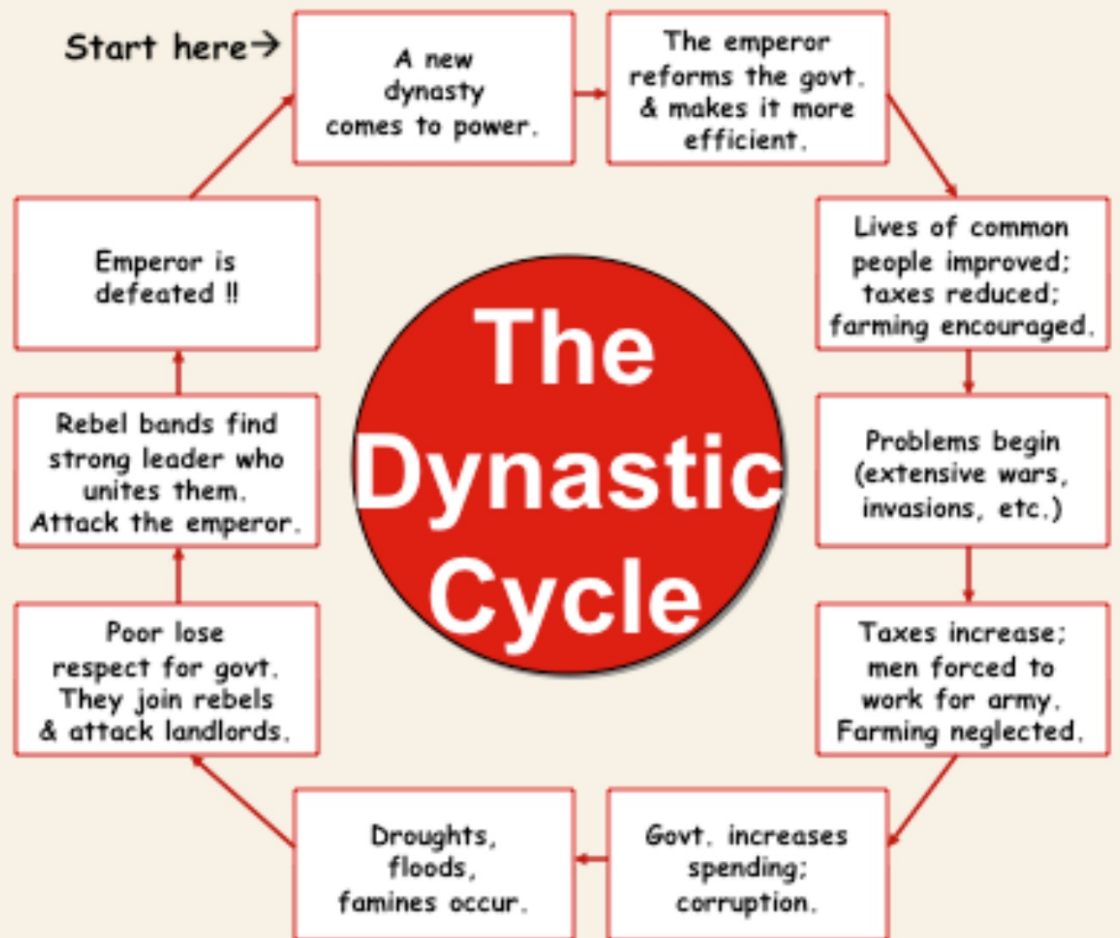
What was the Mandate of Heaven?



A just ruler had divine approval to rule

***A wicked ruler could lose
the Mandate of Heaven
and their right to rule.***

■ ***This justified overthrow, while
protecting the power of the gods.***



**How is the Dynastic Cycle connected to the
Mandate of Heaven?**

Read Primary Source on pg. 54



Duke of Shao (Zhou)

Zhou Dynasty 1027 - 256 B.C.E.

capitol moved east after attacks from barbarians in 771 B.C.E.



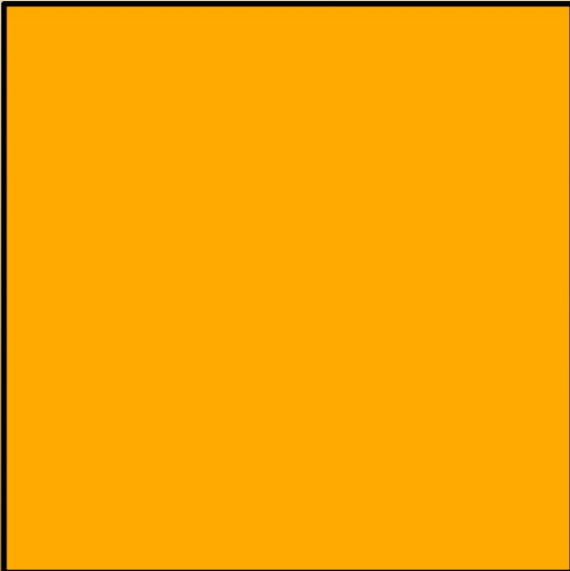
How did the Zhou expand their empire?

page 54

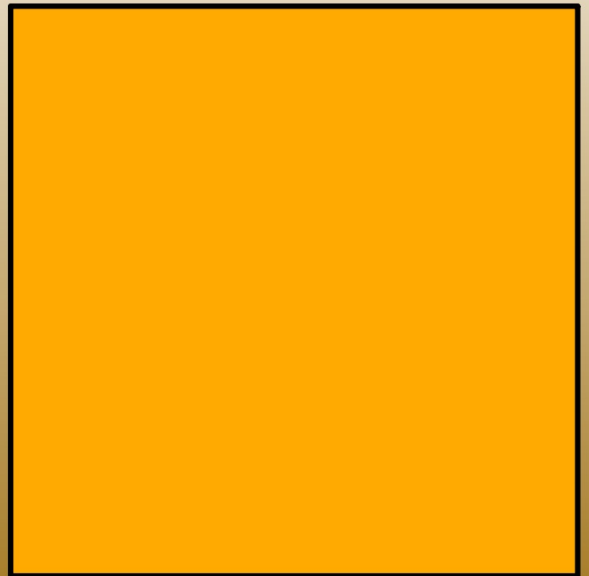
Zhou system of feudalism

Read p. 54 and list what You think the advantages and disadvantages would be under this system

Advantages

A large, empty orange rectangular box with a black border, intended for students to list the advantages of the Zhou system of feudalism.

Disadvantages

A large, empty orange rectangular box with a black border, intended for students to list the disadvantages of the Zhou system of feudalism.

What is Feudalism???

Zhou Improvements on Technology

Roads and Canals



Zhou Improvements on Technology

Coined money



Zhou Improvements on Technology

Cast-iron Weapons



Zhou Improvements on Technology

Farming tools

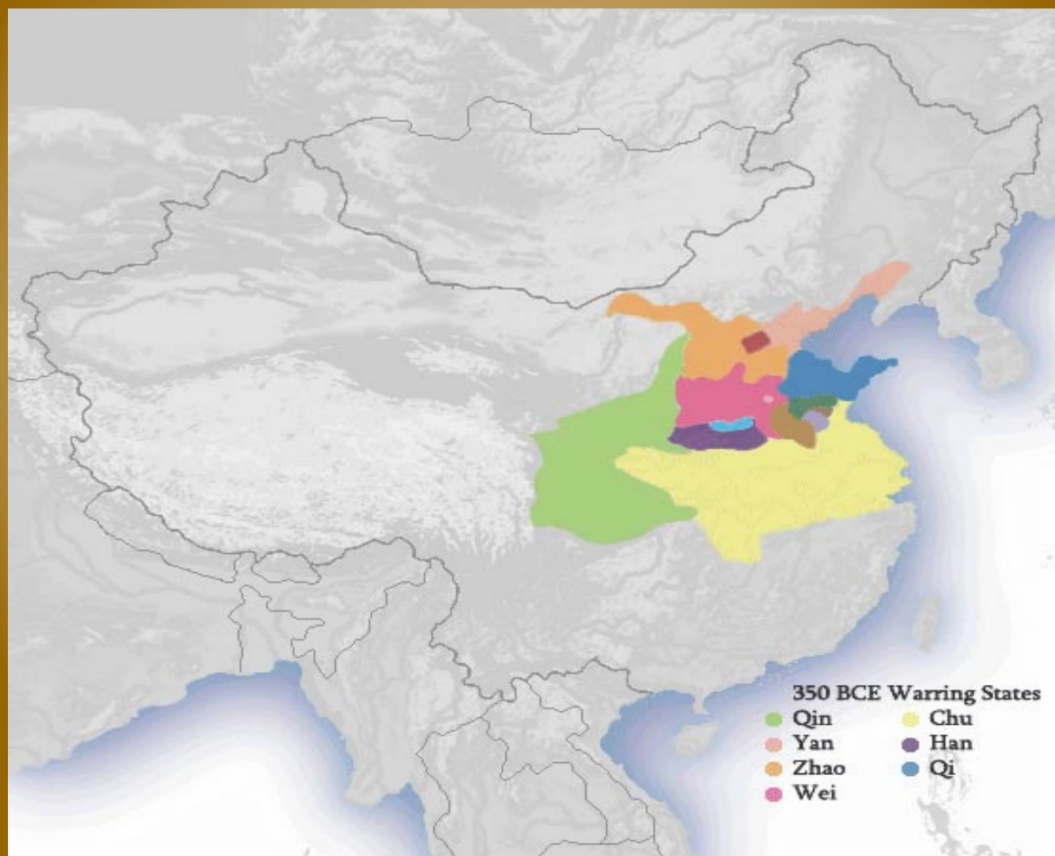
Shovel

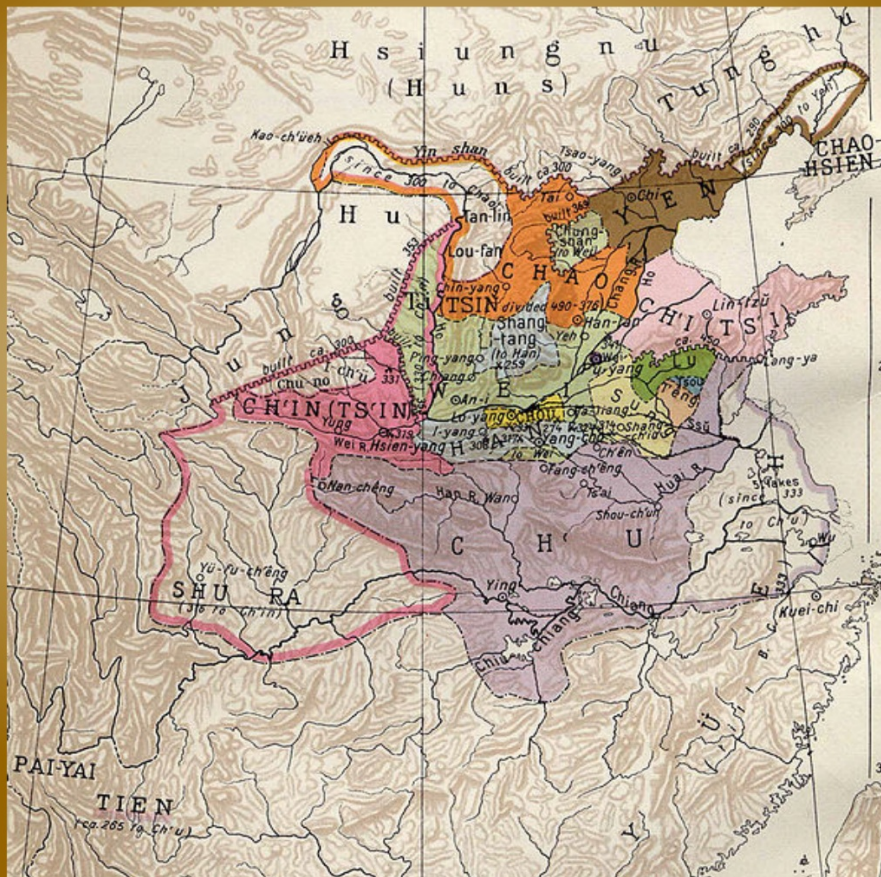


Axehead

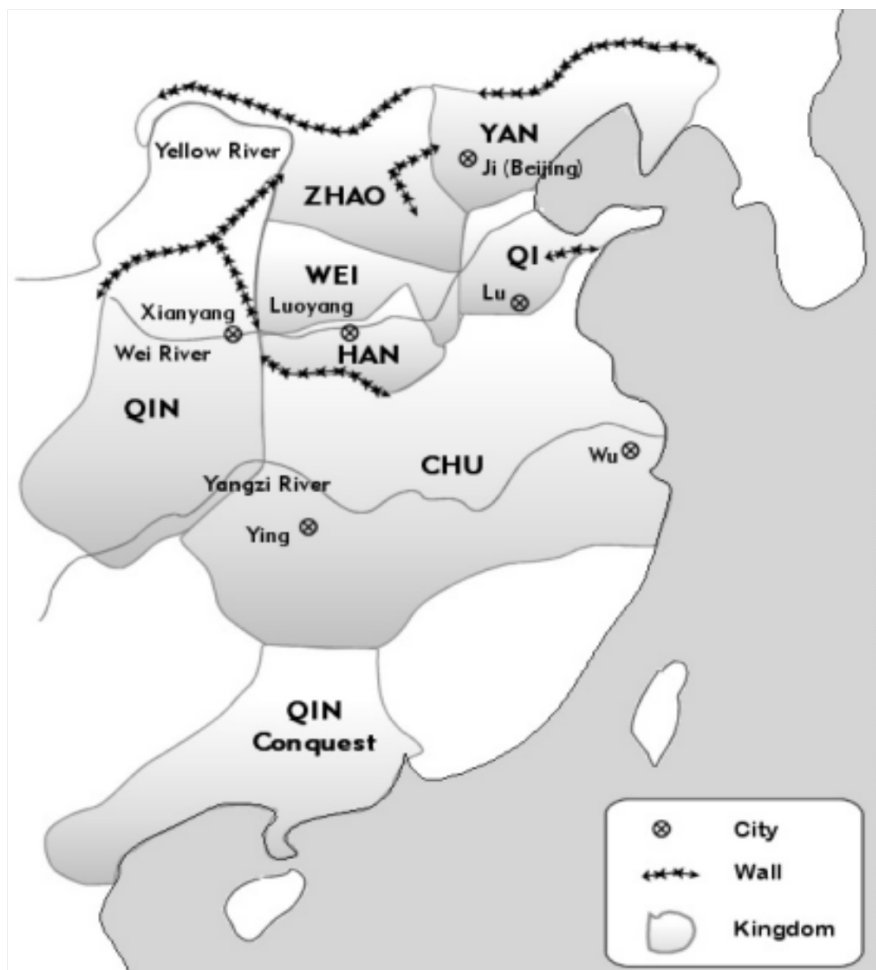


Warring States Period 475 - 221 B.C.E.



[illegible]

Early Great Wall



Confucius



**Lived during the turbulent times
of the warring states period**

**Many years later his teaching
would be written down in a book
call "The Analects of Confucius"**

Confucius

Investigate pg. 104-105

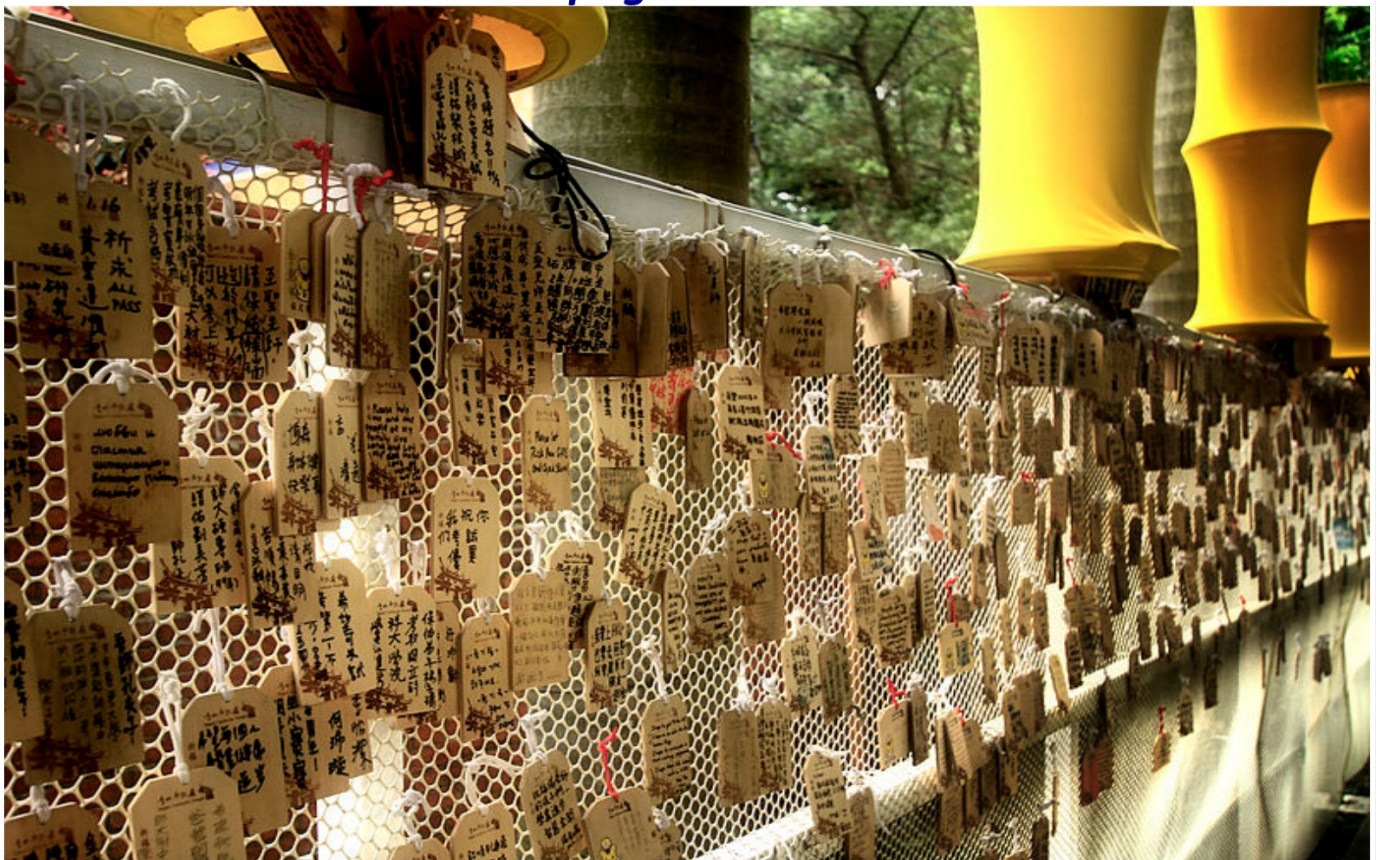
He desired to restore moral living and restore order.

1. *What were the five basic relationships in society?*
2. *What is filial piety?*
3. *What were his ideas about how government should be run?*



If confucianism is not considered a religion...?
page 294-295

slider



....then why pray to him??

***5 Principle Relationships**

1. Ruler  Subject

2. Father  Son

3. Husband  Wife

4. Older  Younger
 Brother Brother

5. Older  Younger
 Friend Friend

*The Analects

- * The single most important Confucian work.
- * In Chinese, it means "conversation."
- * Focus on practicalities of interpersonal relationships and the relationship of the role of rulers and ministers to the conduct of government.

**Sayings from The Analects*

- * Knowing what he knows and knowing what he doesn't know, is characteristics of the person who knows.*
- * Making a mistake and not correcting it, is making another mistake.*
- * The superior man blames himself; the inferior man blames others.*
- * To go too far is as wrong as to fall short.*

Can you get it??

The later Eastern Zhou period is characterized by

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

Look up where the Zhou capitol was moved east and describe the condition of the state!

New philosophies Emerge!!

pg. 105-106

Essential Question: What is the difference between Legalism and Daoism?

Legalism

vs.

Doasim

1.



Hanfeizi

2.

3.

4.

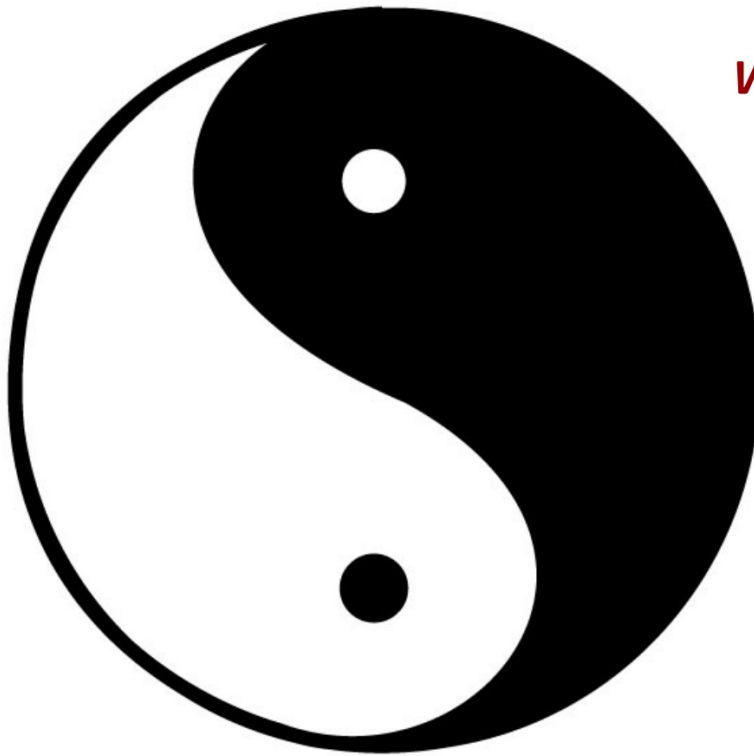


Laozi

Draw a T-Chart in your notes and detail 4 different aspects of each in comparison

Bonus Opportunity!
1/2 page on Yin and Yang

Worth 10 pts!



***What is the meaning of the symbol and how did it fit
into Chinese culture?***

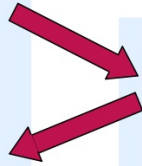
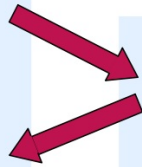
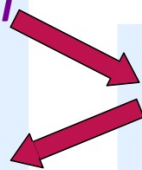
Qin Dynasty 221-206 B.C.E



The rule of Qin Shi Haungdi

pg 107-108

*Qin takes on the name Shi
Haungdi which means
"the first emperor"*



*What type of concept map tells a story?
Create a 10 step Flow Chart in pairs!!*



Qin Shi Haungdi

slider



Qin [Ch'in] Dynasty, 221-206 B.C.E.

⌘ Established China's first empire

⌘ Shi Huangdi (221-206 B.C.E)

⌘ Legalist rule

➤ Bureaucratic administration

➤ Centralized control

➤ Military expansion

➤ Book burnings → targeted Confucianists

▪ Buried protestors alive!

⌘ Built large section

of the Great Wall



The Great Wall of Qin

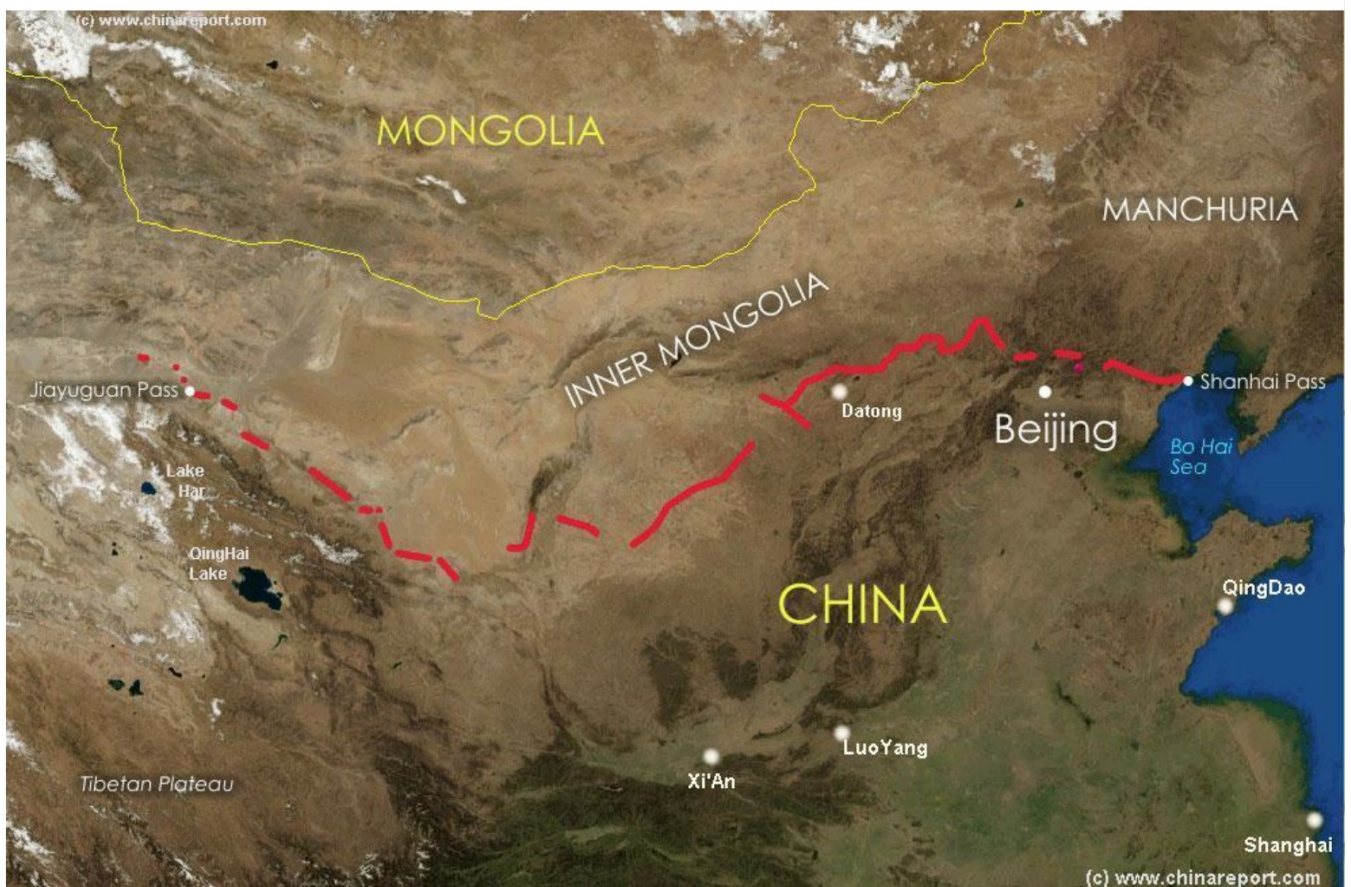








The wall would be completed during the Ming Dynasty



The tomb of Qin protected by terra-cotta soldiers





















The Han Dynasty takes control



**Effects of Confucious teachings
during Han Dynasty pg. 203**

On Government



